of the testimony of Mr. Wolff. They say that Mr. Wolff is of very dissolute habits and was discharged by Mr.

Brown on account of drunkenness and theft, and that

they have sirong evidence to show that Mr. Wolff

was engaged by some Democratic conspirators to give false testimony, in the expectation of

Navy. It is not asserted that this conspiracy was

entered into with the knowledge of any Congressman.

Mr. Brown's friends also say that Mr. Wolff, having the

fear of possible speedy death before him, is ready now to

confess his story. He has not, however, done so yet.

Justice to Secretary Robeson requires it to be said that

while irregularities, extravagances, and disregard of

law will probably be discovered in the Navy Depart-

ment, no evidence of actual corruption on the part of the

SUITS AGAINST ORVIL GRANT.

HIS OPERATIONS IN IRON ORE-HIS CONNECTION

WITH G. W. MOORE & CO.

A suit in equity was brought in the Supreme

Court on Jan. 30, 1874, against Orvil L. Grant and A. M.

White by Benjamin T. Sealy, as receiver of the Croton

Iron Works. Man & Parsons appeared as attorneys for

the plaintiffs, and W. N. Armstrong as Grant's attorney

Mr. White made no defense. The suit was on a condi-tional agreement to purchase the Croton Iron Mines at

cents per ten for all ore mined. The agreement was

made Aug. 1, 1873, and on Aug. 22 an assignment

of one-half was made to Grant. There was a failure

to buy the premises under the agreement within three

the retaining of possession of the property, the defend

rytown. The suit was then brought for an injunction

THE IRWIN CHARGES.

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF MESSRS, BELLOWS AND

JOHNSON-HENRY CLEWS A STUBBORN WITNESS.

The examination in the case of Richard B

Irwin, charged by Rufus Hatch with embezzling \$750,-

000 of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's funds, was

Room No. 11, Tribune Building, Mesers, Hatch and

Irwin were present with their counsel; A. J. Vanderpoel

for Mr. Hatch and ex-Judge Fullerton and Lebbeus Chap-

Mr. Fullerton resumed the cross-examination of F. W. G.

that \$150,000 of the check for \$659,000 charged to Har-

riot & Noyes had been returned to the Company. The

appropriate entry was found in the books under date of

June 7, 1872. Much time was consumed in looking over

the books for entries relating to the checks for \$750,000,

and it was shown that the money, instead of being

any one who might examine the accounts, and to cover up

Mr. Vanderpoel, in the redirect examination, elicited

the information that \$150,000 of the check for \$650,000

had been paid in cash to the Company by President

Stockwell, and credited to Harriot & Noyes. The

witness said that he had seen collaterals for the re-

maining \$500,000 in the Company's office when Mr.

Harriot and Mr. Stockwell were present; that these col-

laterals consisted of bonds and securities, and were re-

turned to either Harriot or Stockwell some time after-

ward : that all the entries in the books concerning the

\$650,000 were irregular except th one for \$150,000 re-

turned to the Company, and that these entrics were made

irregularly to order that \$500,000 might be charged to

Tucodore T. Johnson was recalled, and testified that the entries on the margins of the stubs in the check-

book were all written by him under direction of Vice-

Provident Bellows, and that in the "heated discussion"

President Bellows, and that in the "heated discussion" among the directors, referred to in his former testimony, it was understood b, all present that stockwell was responsible for the money expended at Washington to secure a subsidy. Mr. Fullerton efferred in evidence a document disted after the discussion referred to, by watch Mr. Stockwell, in return for a certain sum of money, was freed from all chains that the Company had against him. Judge Hixby ruled out the evidence on the ground that it was foreign to the question at issue, which, he said, was what had become of the money paid to Mr. Irwin, Mr. Fullerton took exceptions on the ground that Stockwell had been held to be the responsible person, and that his release from all obdigations put it out of the power of the Company to prosecute the one to whom he gave the money.

Henry Clews was called by Mr. Vanderpoel, and tes-

way in which the money was expended.

charged to Irwin or to the San Francisco Agency, wa

man for Mr. Irwin. H. S. Bennett, counsel for the Con-

continued before Judge Bixby yesterday afterno

Secretary has yet been disclosed.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1876.

IF NOT SILENCED.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Vol. XXXV No. 10,903.

A TRAIT OF GRANTISM.

SALE OF INFLUENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT GRVIL GRANT'S SPECULATIONS IN TRADERSHIPS AND NAVAL CONTRACTS-UNRESERVED ADMISSION OF THE WHOLE STORY-MR. GRANT TESTIFIES BE-

FORE TWO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES. Orvil Grant, the brother of the President testified before Mr. Clymer's Committee in Washington yosterday in regard to military sutlerships. He said freely that the President wrote to him in advance that certain vacancies were to occur. Orvil secured from the President the sutlerships at Fort Peck for Mr Casselberry, at Standing Rock for Joseph Layton, at Fort Belknap for a man named Conrad, and at White Earth for George W. Felt. He was to receive half the profits for his services, and did receive that share of the spoils from some of these posts. Before the Naval Affairs Committee, he admitted soliciting for and obtaining a naval contract for a Baltimore firm, being paid a share of the profits and \$200 a month for his services in geiting the contract.

ORVIL GRANT ADMITS TAXING THE SUTLERS. ME TESTIFIES TO THE FACTS BEFORE MR. CLYMER'S COMMITTEE-THE PRESIDENT TELLS ORVIL IN ADVANCE THAT CERTAIN TRADERS WILL BE REMOVED-THE LATTER SECURES THREE AP-POINTMENTS FOR PART OF THE PROFITS.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, March 9.- The appearance of Orvil Grant as a witness before the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day was an important event in the history of the investigation now making by Mr. Clymer's Committee, Mr. Grant, although evidently testifying with reluctance on many points, did not fail to impress those present with the truth of all he did say, so that if the Committee failed to discover his connection with military or Indian traderships from which he has derived or does derive an income, it was because they failed to question him and not on account of his refusal to testify. In substance he said that some time in 1874 he applied to the Presiassist him in obtaining licenses to trade at Indian posts. In response to this request the President afterward by letter informed him that certain traders would be removed, among them those at Forts Peck and Belkmap, Standing Rock, and Cheyenne. Mr. Grant said he had nothing to do wi.a the removal of the traders at those points, but their removal was due to a religious quarrel, about which he knew very little, and that the President, after the change was determined upon, informed him in a letter that they were not then vacant, but they would soon become so. He replied in his own name or in the name of other persons for heenses to trade at these points, and succeeded in obtaining them for Standing Rock, Forts Peck and Beiknap. In the business at Standing Rock he associated himself with Mr. Casselberry of Philadelphia, the name of the latter only being used. Neither of the partners put in any money of their own, but borrowed \$13,000 of Mr. Bonnaffon, also of Philadelphia and the partner of Mr. Casselberry. In

Mr. Grant said be also obtained a license to trade at Fort Peck, and made an arrangement with Mr. Layton, who agreed to pay Orvil Grant 50 per cent of his profits, Mr. Grant furnishing no capital and giving no personal attention to the business, Mr. Layton furnished a capital of \$25,000. Under this arrangement he drew \$3,000 or \$4,000, but afterbeing informed that the firm was losing money, he suspended his drafts and has recently received no money. The license at Fort Belknap was also obtained by him, and an arrangement similar to that already described was made with Layton. The latter took some goods to this place. and began the erection of a store, but the Indian agent at that point was opposed to him and prevented him from going into business there.

January of the present year, Mr. Grant and Mr. Casselberry each put in \$2,000 and took Bonnaffon into

partnership. Orvil Grant still retains one-third in-

terest in the business at this place.

Mr. Grant also testified that he succeeded in obtaining an Indian tradership at Fort Berthold. J. W. Raymond of Bismarck also obtained a license to trade at the same place. A compromise was made by which Mr. Raymond was allowed to go on with the business, and Mr. Grant with ing from him \$1,000. Mr. Grant said that he left it with Mr. Raymond to pay such sum as he might choose, and drew on him for the amount named. The only other licenses with which he admitted having anything to do were two in number. One is held by George W. Felt at White Earth. Mr. Grant was promised a half interest in the trading at this place, but says he has concluded not to accept it, since he cannot afford to take the chances of loss. The other instance was an attempt to obtain a license for a Mr. Conway, but he does not know whether he succeeded in getting it or not. He admitted having said to the reporters at Philadelphia that he had obtained heenses to trade both for himself and others through his influence with the President. He thought he did have some influence with Gen. Grant, but was sorry that it brought him very little profit. When he applied for these licenses he filed no papers with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and did not think that either the Secretary of the Interior or the President of the United States was aware that he received any money from them.

Public opinion in Washington is greatly divided as to the effect of this testimony on the President. It shows that the licenses to trade at Indian posts were not issued to Bennaffon, but given as perquisites to the brother of the President, who charged the actual trader 50 per cent of his profits for the privilege of trading at all. In other words, the President of the United States uses his official knowledge and position to enable his brother to levy a tax of 50 per cent of their profits on persons allowed to sell goods to Indians. Under an honest and high-toned civil service, the President would consider it his first duty, if he gave his personal attention to the matter at all, to see that traders at Indian posts are responsible men, and that their trade is regulated for the best interests of the Indians. Instead of that, he authorizes his own brother, by giving him information in advance, to squeeze out of these traders half of their profits, for a legitimate service rendered, thus forcing them to charge higher prices for the goods they have to sell. If Mr. Belknap's income was increased by the swindling of soldiers and emigrants, the President assisted his brother to make money by faxing trade with the Indians,

NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

ORVIL GRANT'S DABBLING IN SOLICITATION FOR CONTRACTS-SEVERAL WITNESSES EXAMINED-NO SPECIAL CORRUPTION YET FOUND IN THE

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, March 9 .- Orvil Grant was examined by the House Committee on Navai Affair-to-day in regard to his connection with the Baltimore firm of Thomas C. Busshor & Co. as solicitor of contracts. He admitted that he received from that firm a salary of \$200 per mouth, and that he had succeded in obtaining for them from the Navy Department certain important contracts. That for furnishing oak ship-knees for the Brook bu Navy-Yard he obtained from the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, and admitted on cross-exam-Instion that he was to have one half of the profits on the sontract. The built of his testimony coincides with the arrative contained in the dispatch on the same subject, dated at Baltimore, and printed in THE TRIBUNE this

The Committee during the day examined several other Witnesses, among them the one against whom Mr. Wolff yesterday made such damaging accusations. The testiwould not answer the question directly, although Mr. Fullerton pressed it with great emphasis. Further examination was postponed by mutual consent until 11 a. m. on Monday.

PROTECTION IN THIS COUNTRY.

ADDRESS BY PROF. W. G. SUMNER BEFORE THE IN creating prejudice against the Secretary of the

TERNATIONAL FREE-TRADE ALLIANCE. Prof. Sumner of Yale College delivered the first of a series of addresses on the "History of Protection in the United States" before the International Free Frade Alliance in this city last evening. Frederick H Harrison presided and Abraham L. Earle acted as Scoretary. At the conclusion of the address, which was frequently applauded, remarks were made by A. Lloyd, Daniel C. Robbins, Mr. Kemp, and Mr. Earle. Prof.

Daniel C. Robbins, Mr. Komp, and Mr. Earle. Prof. Summer's address was in part as follows:

The war of American independence was a revolt against uninst taxation. In the same year the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and Adam Smith published his "Wealth of Nations." They were two revolts—one political, the other scientific—against the prevailing dogmas of the mercantile system of political economy. They were twin incidents in the revolt of modern life against the traditions of the indelle age. It is at once a pity and a surprise that the last century has seen their developments diverge instead of combining.

The revolt of the American Coionies was against the "colonial system," which was itself only a part of a grand theory about the relations of nations as regards trade. According to this theory nations were to be isolated from each other. They were not regarded as merely groups in the body of mankind having common interests, but as distinct and separate bodies, having hostite interests, and ruled in their relations to one another by jealousy, suspicion, and deaire for pinnder. In regard to trade, it was believed that its object was to get possession of money—precious metals—that this was wealth, and that only one party to an exchange could gain by it. It naturally followed that complianted laws were made to control trade and drive it into the forms which men thought wiser and better than those of nature. It would seem natural that the emancipate dolonits would seek free intercourse with all nations, and it is a very currous study to see how this locical tendency conflicted for years after the revolution with inherited traditions and prejudices. It is strange to read the correspondence of the American agents abroad, and to see how they argued and discussedwith grave embassadors about the "loss" which one nation would suffer in traditions. lowed three months' option to purchase the property. If

It would seem natural that the emancipal decolorish canne continued unitary of possession of the property, and damages. Orvil L. Grant desied the incorporation of the Company according to the laws of the State of the New York and also desied the contract and the dissolution of the Company. He admitted his entry on the property, and that he made the ore, but desied the incorporation of the Company. He admitted his entry on the property, and that he made the ore, but desied the state of the State of the Company. He admitted his failure to account, or a refusal to purchase the premises. In all these points the court found against him and also found that the defendants had no pecuniary provided the court of the contract of the contract of the contract of the state. Judgment was entered for \$1.402 40, May 11, 1575, but no satisfaction of the jadgment appears on the decket.

A reporter of The Thirties called yesterday upon Edward Bartlett 60. Led Strokeway, who is the attorney for Ord'll L. Grant in the suit of George W. Moore, ow whether it is a debt of the limit. The idendant, Grant, claims that dealer the suit of the money was really to recover a judgment and of George W. Moore, ow whether it is a debt of the limit. The idendant, Grant, claims that we called the suit of the money was really to recover a judgment and of George W. Moore, ow whether it is a debt of the limit. The idendant, Grant, claims that we call may be a suit of the suit of the suit of the money was really to recover a judgment and get possess on of the first property of the collection of the suit of the suit of the money was really to recover a judgment and get possess on of the first property of the collection of the suit of t

prombition of export duties. No a oner did the flouse of Representatives yet a quorum than the subject of revenue came up, and no sooner was the subject of revenue came up, and no sooner was the subject of revenue came up, and no sooner was the subject of revenue came up, and no sooner was the subject of revenue taken up than the question of protection was raised. The tariff of 1789 avowedly adopted the principle of protection. The preamble read as follows: "Whereas, if is necessary for the support of the Government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that diffes be laid," &c. If was declared to be only temporary in order to give infant industries a start, and was limited in 1796. The duties were raised the next year so as to equal as 11 per cent, at well was the thin edge of the wedge. The duties were raised the next year so as to equal as 11 per cent, at valorem rate, and in 1792 they were raised to equal 13 13 per cent. Between the tariff of 1789 and that of 1816, a period of 26 years, 17 acts were passed affecting duties, generally and steadily raising them.

A HCSPITAL COMMENCEMENT.

AWARDING DIPLOMAS TO GRADUATES AT THE NEW-YORK OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

The annual commencement and reception of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital was held just evening, in its building at Turd-ave, and Twenty-third-st The formal exercises began at 8 p. m., and lafter music a few introductory remarks were made by the President T. C. Smith, in which he stated that the desire of the Hospital authorities was to use the knife as little as possible in diseases of the eye, and that while last year the umber of cases treated with the knife was reduced to 6 per cent of the entire number, this year it had been reduced to the very smal proportion of 4 per cent. During the year ending October, 1875, there were 3,898 patients—1,702 mate and 2,186 female—treated at the Hospital, for disease of the eye, ear and throat. Diplomas conferring the degree of Ocalist were then awarded to the following dive members of the graduating class: Thomas Wides, M. D., Naw-York City; Moses T. Runnels, M. D., Indianasoolis, Ind.; Emma B. Ryder, M. D., San Francisco, Chi; E. B. Squier, M. D., Syrnouse, N. Y., and Waher E. Denet, M. D., Frankfort, N. Y. The address of the evening was delivered by the Hon. Frederick A. Conkim, who said that hospitals were the offspring of Christanniy and the Caurch, being unknown to Pagan nations. The first hospital was founded near line end of the fourth century by Fabiola, a Reman matron. He spoke highly of the Ophthalmic Hospital, and said that one of its great features was the honesty and economy with which it was built and had been con-During the year ending October, 1875, there were 3,898 ecounted for by fictitious entries calcul ted to mislead

ducted.

The remainder of the evening was given to a social reception, there being present many ladies and gentioment, friends of the nospital.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—Judge Taft, the newly ap-mined Sucretary of War, leaves for Washington to-night. CHICAGO, March 9.—Heary Hartman, a German, a reute to Kansas City from New-York, committed science

AUGUSTA, Me., March 9.—The cut of lumber on the Cennebec tils season is 30,0.0,000 feet, agains, 100,000,000 PHILAD LPRIA, March 9.—The 28th commencement of the Habnemann Medical College (Homeopathic) was reld at non-fed at non-fed at the Academy of Music. There were 57 legters conferred.

PHILAUELPHIA, March 9.-The Treasurer of the ntennial B and of Finance today acknowledges the receipt \$500,000, being the first toward ment of the appropriation Congress in aid of the Exhibition.

C. CAGO, March D.—Alesers. Howard, White, Crawell & Co. will laste their smural report of the packing of Chicago to morrow. It shows a total summer packing of 728,781 hogs and a Winter packing of 1,592,003 hogs. 25.731 hogs and a winter package of 1.55.205 alogs.

Ottawa, March 9.—Last night the ice broke up in
the sideau filver, and the increased volume of water set the
nachinery at wars in Melaren's mill. Men we e-called out
to preve t the mill from catching fire. The ice in the ottawa
liver is rapidly breaking up.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—In accordance with the
theory of the first Congresser bondhoders, alouted on the

solution of the first mortrare bondhoders, alogsest on the th of January last, the Sun arey and Leviscown mailroad as to day offered for sain at suction at the Philadelphia Ex-pance, but the sale was at last postponed until Thursday, arch 28, when the road wild be sold without limit.

March 28, when the road wild be sold without limit.

Thenron, N. J., March 9.—The trial of extreasurer Soly for inhersie neat was closed to day, so far as the evidence is concerned. The deter se is that they paid some \$46,000 into the Treasory after the arrest, and that the balance of the \$57,00 alleged to have oven them was not paid to him as an officer of the State, but borrowed as an inhividual from the railroad company. The case will be controlled in some degree by questions of law. The State made on its case as to the amount taken by Mr. Sooy and as charged in the locitiesmit. Mr. Beasier began the argument on the part of ins State.

WASHINGTON.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. GORDON. THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS IN ILL-HUMOR-A COVERT ATTACK ON THEIR PARTY DRAWS THEM OUT SURPRISINGLY-MR. GORDON ASTONISHED

WASHINGTON, March 9 .- The Senate Chamber today was the scene of a debate, highly interesting, if not profitable or important. It was well known that the Republicans were in no good humor with themselves over the end of the Pinchback case. Especially was this the fact with Mr. Edmunds, and the Morrills, who are as good party men as can be found in the Senate; and it galled them beyond description to be placed in a position compelling them to vote against their party and in the slightest manner to give any advantage to the Democrats. So when Senator Gordon rose to-day and made a set speech, ostensibly on a system of reforms in the internal revenue service, but really on the political bearings of the recent whisky trials, the angered Republicans seized on it as an excuse to work off their pent up grievances and reëstablish a harmonious and good feeling among themselves. They suc-

Mr. Morton found him easy game, and taking advantage of some remarks Mr. Gordon had made m a speech at Atlanta, pounded him in an unmerciful manner. So pleased were Mr. Morton's political brethren with his effort that they crowded around him to offer congratulations, such grave and dignified Senators as Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Frelinghuysen and Mr. Anthony being in the lead. Mr. Sherman jumped into the debate and scored a second victory for his side of the Chamber, by knocking the bottom

Mr. Gordon replied to both of his assailants in as creditable a manner as was possible under the circumstauces, but his manner showed that the assaults on him were unexpected and severely felt. Mr. Withers, the new Senator from Virginia, felt called upon to defend the motives which led him and his brethren into rebellion. This brought Mr. Edmunds to his feet, and he gave a splendid conclusion to the day's debate, by a calm and dispassionate rebuke to those men of the South who have got the habit of lecturing the Republicans as if they were the party that were in the wrong in the late war.

PROF. SILLIMAN'S EXPLANATION. HIS REPORT ON THE EMMA MINE, AND THE \$25,000

FFE ACCOUNTED + O.I.—SOME CONFUSION ABOUT THE DISPATCH TO LONDON.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, March 9 .- The only weak point in Prof. Silliman's testimony, given in presence of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day, was his explanation of the dispatch, signed by him and used in London to promote the sale of the Emma Mine stock, announcing that 8,000 tons of silver ore were then in sight, and that it assayed \$2,000 per ton. The Professor has no positive recollection of having signed this dispatch, though he has no doubt that he did so, since his name would not have been appended to it without authority. He says it is true that there was at the time 2,000 tons of ore in sight, but that it was not true that all of it would assay \$2,000 to a ton. Some ore had just been assayed which yielded that amount. On examination of this dispatch he admits that the interpretation which was put upon it was a very natural one. He said, moreover, that he did not think the dispatch was a proper one, and could give no explanation of the circumstances attending its signature. Everything else relating to his connection with the Emma Mine was fully explained. He absolutely denies that his fee, or any part of it, was to be contingent upon the sale of the mine. He was informed that the mine was already sold at the time he made the examination, and that while he reecived a 25,000 for the work, he did not think that that was an exorbitant price, when it is remembered that he was obliged to devote his entire attention to the subject for six months, pay his own expenses, and to neglect other very important business.

MR. CLYMER'S BLUNDER. A PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MR. BASS TO-DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG! roy, March 9 .- Mr. Bass will personal explanation in the House to-morrow morning, and improve the opportunity to add his version of the circumstances attending the departure of the witness Marsh. He has written out his speech, and it is reported will make some very specific state-

ments which will not agree very well with those made by the Democratic members of the Committee. Wherever the responsibility for the discharge of Mr. Marsh finally rests, and it certainty will be with a part or the whole of Mr. Clymer's Committee, it was one of those blunders that are worse than crimes, and may yet entirely defeat not only the criminal prosecution but even the impeachment of ex-Secretary Belknap.

RAILROADS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY. STERN RESISTANCE FROM THE CHEROKEE NATION

-A DELUGATION BEFORE THE HOUSE COM-MITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS-ADDRESS BY THE CHAIRMAN-WHAT THE CHEROKEES HAVE DONE FOR CIVILIZATION. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, March S .- The various propositions before Congress, emanating from the railroad influences, looking to the organization of the Indian Territory into a territory of the United States, is being met by the stern resistance of the Cherokee Nation. The delegation now here, composed of D. H. Ross, quairman, W. P. Adair, John L. Adain, and Rufus O. Ross, appointed in pursuance of an ac. of the Cherokee Council, Pleasant orter, L. N. McIntosh, and David Hodge of the Creeks, were yesterday before the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House, Mr. W. P. Ross, late Chief of the Nation, eing in the city, was appointed by the delegation to address the Committee, and it was arranged that he should appear before them this morning. The Seminole and Delaware delegations were not present, but have authorized the Cherokee delenation to represent them. The personal appearance of the delegation strongly comuends the cause of the nation to the unbiased observer. while the address of Mr. Ross was a candid, explipresentation of the cause of the nation in a historic and egai point of view. The substance of his address is as

legal point of view. The substance of his address is as follows:

The Cherokee Nation consists of about 80,000 souls, made up of be ween 20 and 30 tribes and remnants of tribes, concentrated from remote sections, either by direct net of Government or by that cremmstantial pressure which has caused the Indian to retire before the white are since the foundation of the Government. The Semmoles, Modoes, and Cherokees were forcibly removed by Government. President Jeffarson first suggested the removal of the Indians to a country west of the Mississippl, which shound be exclusively their own. President Monroe, in 1825, recommended the acquisition of a tract of country west of the Arkansas for the same pulpose. President Jacks at, in 1829, in proposing the same, advised that the Indians should have distinct control of the territory let apair for them as leng as they would occupy it. The act of Congress in 1833, establishing the present Indian Territory, Sec. 3, provides: "That in the making of such excuange or exchanges it shail and may be lawful for the President solemny to assure the tribes or nations with which the exchange is made, that the United States will forever secure and guarantee to them and their heirs the country so exchanged with them, and if Lay pref r if the United States will cause a patent or grant to be made and executed to them for the same."

In the irectly of 1828 with the Western Cherokee Nation the United States repeated the guarantee of this section to be set apart, and by the treates of 1833 and 1833 the guarantee of the aforesaid patent was retend, and by terms of the last-banded treaty if was supulated that the lands ceded to the Caerokee nation-shall in no fature that without their consent be included with the Territory if and the last-tanged treaty if was supulated that the lands ceded to the Caerokee nation-shall in no fature that without their consent be included with the Territory and patent was present and guarantees the quiet and peacetul possession of that country to the fedure.

Indians.

The nation has been recognized as a government responsible in peace and war; laws have been enacted in the spirit of the foregoing treaties from the foundation of the Government, and the indians were unquestionably owners of the land from time immuemorial, subject to the condition imposed by the discoverers of the condition imposed by the discoverers of the condition in the one making the discovery. The supreme court on Jan. 15, 1871, decided that treaties made in pursuance of the Constitution with Indian tables possess the same validity as treaties made with

foreign powers. There can be no question as to the Indian title to the country, that the United States intended to extend and did extend to them the right of self-government within the limitations stated, and that the rights of soil and political franchises were part of the rights conferred on them in consideration of the removals

As to the expediency of any interference with the pres As to the expediency of any interference of the comment, any legislation in conflict with the rights of these people, without their consent, would be followed by trouble and expense to the Government, and wrong and calamity to the Indians, similar to what we see being enacted in the Black Hills region. He claims that the real intent of the territorial schemes is to get possession of the Indian Territory, none of which originate with the Cherokees, but are one and all oppose them.

possession of the Indian Territory, none of which originate with the Cherokees, but are one and all oppose by them.

The railroads traversing the country, which are unfriendly to the perpetuity of their existing rights, and have done little to cultivate the friendship or encourage the industrial pursuits of the Indians, have suffered no wrong at their hands. The railroads are regarded as the cause of the sea schemes, inasmuch as they after attention to the valuable lands, and induce the immigration of an aggressive white population, with which even the clevated and powerful Cherokee Nation feel unable to a perfect of the course of the sea of the course of the course

THE BABCOCK COURT OF INQUIRY. ALL THE PAPERS IN THE CASE SENT TO CONGRESS-

JUDGE ADVOCATE GARDNER'S COMPLAINT TO MR. PIERREPONT, AND THE LATTER'S LETTER TO

WASHINGTON, March 9 .- The record of the Babcock Court of Inquiry, and the papers accompanying it, were sent to the House of Representatives to-day. The most important letter in the case is that of Attorneyhim to turn over to the Judge Advocate of the Court all evidence in his possession touching the connection of Gen. Babcock with the St. Louis conspiracy. In reply to this remarkable order, District-Attorney Dyer wrote or telegraphed to Mr. Pierrepout, but this answer not being on file in the War Department, was not included in the papers submitted to-day. Col. Dyer is understood to have asked the Attorney-General if he was in carnest in issuing such an extraordinary order, and to have rethe civil courts of this country to be subordinated to milstary tribunals. The District-Attorney, it is understood, not only refused to obey this order on his own account, but told Mr. Pierrepont that even if he was disposed to do so, the court of which he was an officer would not permit it. This correspondence will require explanation as much as the n w famous letter of Jan. 26 and other circumstances attending the Babcock trial. The order to

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6, 1-75. To the Hon. D. P. DYER, U. S. District Attorney, S.

To the Hon. D. P. Dyer, U. S. District-Allorney, St. Louis, Mo.:

The President informs me that the Court of Inquiry convenes at Chicago next Thursday; that Gen. Babcock starts o meet his frial; that Col. Gardner is the Judge-Advocate to whom, at Chicago, you will please send any decumentary evidence bearing upon the case, and the names and residence of any witnesses whose testimony you judge important to make the investigation thorough. If there is any evidence additional to that sent me, please forward and communicate with the Judge-Advocate at Chicago, by messenger or otherwise as you may de mest sofe, to the end that this important inquiry, which will attract the attention of the country may be complete in every respect. I repeat what I have so often said, that we wish no innocesit man tarnished, and no gailty one to escape.

Edwards Pharmarost.

Attorney-General. On Dec. 15, Major Asa Bird Gardner, Judge Advocate,

wrote from Chicago to the Adjutant-General of the Army

as follows:

Immediately on receiving telegraphic notice of detail
I hastened here in advance of the assembling of the
court, so as to be prepared to proceed without delay.
Had the court been on its assembling duly sworn I should
nevertheless have been unable to proceed in consequence
of the failure of the Hon. D. P. Dyer, United States Attorney for the Eastern Distract of Missouri, to obey the
positive insir ctions of the Hon. Attorney-General of
the United States. These telegraphic instructions were
sent to him on Dec. 6, inst., and specifically directed that
I should be furnished with "any documentary evidence
iscaring on the case, and the names and the residence of
any wincesses whose testimony you [he] judge important
to make the investigation increase.

der, and of my subsequent correspondence with Mr.
Dver, is herewith inclosed.

On the 8th inst., as Mr. Dyer had not furnished me with
any information whatever, i telegraphed to him. On the
9th he replied with a copy of stenegraphic notes in the
9th he replied with a copy of stenegraphic notes in the
trials of John McDonald and William O. Avery. He has
since sent me an extract of the Avery trial, containing
Mr. Henderson's remarks relative to Col. Babecek, a
pretty full account of which was also to be found in the
daily newspapers. As a lawyer, Mr. Dyer must have
known perfectly well that his reply of the 9th was no
answer to my telegram; nether did it comply with the
Attorney-General's direction. What I required was a
list of witnesses and a description of documentary
evidence on which Mr. Henderson had based blaremarks,
so that the Court of Inquiry when organized could examine for itself into the matter. Up to this afternoon
nothing of the kind has been received from Mr. Dyer.
On the evening of Dec. 9, Mr. G. C. Gordon of The InterOcean newspaper reported to me substantially that his
paper had just received reliable t-legraphic information
that Mr. Dyer had publicly stated that he should furnish
no lists of witnesses or documentary evidence. My interview with the reportor will be found in that newspaper

Ocean hewspaper reported to the segraphic information that Mr. Dyer had publicly stated that he should furnish no lists of witnesses or documentary evidence. My interview with the reporter will be found in that newspaper for the loth instant. So far as the avery and stebonald cases were concerned, Mr. Henderson's remarks as to Col. Babcock might have been based on what he had heard or seen wholly outside the contribution.

It will be noticed that I didn't ask information as to what witnesses might have said or done in a Grand Jury room; because when Mr. Henderson made his speech no bill of indictment had been found against Col. Babcock, and Mr. H. Inderson was not the proper official to go into the Grand Jury room, or to subscribe to such bill. He was the associate of, and temporarily subordinate to, the District Attorner, who by his presence and facil acquioscence adopted Mr. Henderson's remarks as the authoritalive statement of a Government official. What witness had said to him or deposed in affidavits could not be used before the Court of Inquiry in that shape; what I required was a list or such witnesses, so that they could be called on to testify in open court. A description of the documentary evidence on which Mr. Henderson based his remarks was also needed, so that in due course of law a subpens duces tecum should be issued to the proper custodian to produce them in court. The Court of Inquiry in the proper custodian to produce them in court. The Court of Inquiry did not complete its organization, but man it done so it could not have presented the Government's case, in c. nesquence of the absolute disregard by Mr. Dyer of the positive instructions of his immediate official superior, the Mon. Attorney General.

Washington, Thursday, March 9, 1876. The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims met to-day, and, without transacting any business, adjourned to the 29th of March.

The Senate Committee on Territories to-day heard Mrs. S. J. Spencer and Mrs. A. Lockwood as representatives of the National Woman Suffrage Association in argument against the bill of Senator Christiancy, which proposes, against the bill of Senator Christiancy, which proposes, among other things, to deprive the women of Utah of their present right to vote. Delegate Cannon also ap-peared and began an argument against the bill.

Senator Ferry, as presiding officer of the Senate, this norning caused all the doorkeepers to be specially informed that Mr. Pinchback is no longer entitled to the privileges of the floor. It does not appear that Mr. Pinchbaca has manufested a want of knowledge of the general rule applicable to cases like his own, and the orders are to be merely precantionary. For Regular Report of Congressional Proceedings see Second

LECTURE BY PROF. G. R. CROMWELL.

Prof. G. R. Cromwell gave one of his illustrated lectures last evening, at Chickering Hall. A large square of canvas stood on the platform, and a stereopticon was placed in the center of the parquet. The hall was completely darkened, and the lecture opened with an filmstration of the Pyramids, followed by one of the Sphinx. These were followed by other representations of ancient art, until the "old" part of the lecture was brought to a close, and the "new" opened by a picture of the cross, typical of the dawn of the Christian era.

The lecturer then presented illustrations of the architectural beauties of Rome, Italy, Venice, and Milan, and closed with views of modern European and American architectural and landscape scenery. During the exhibition Mr. Cromwell's lecture was explanatory, and he took occasion to make some telling points by bringing to view the new Court-house immediately after some Euro-pean masterpiece of art. The lecture will be repeated this evening and saturday afternoon.

REPUBLICANS FOR REFORM.

VOICE OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB. PROTESTING AGAINST ABUSES AND DEMANDING THOROUGH INVESTIGATION-DENOUNCING THE INFLUENCE OF OFFICE-HOLDERS-NO PLEDGED DELEGATION TO CINCINNATI-A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE OF THE RIGHEST CHARACTER DE MANDED-A PRESIDENT WHO SHALL BE A RE

There was an unusually large attendance at the regular monthly meeting of the Union League Club last evening, probably due to the fact that important resolutions on reform and the Presidential contest were expected to be offered. The President, Joseph H. Choate, in calling the meeting to order, referred to a published report of a meeting of Republicane, held Wednesday evening at Delmonico's, and denied that there was a lack of harmony in the Union League Club, or any design to make a division of the Club. He said that the meeting, so far as it had any reference to the Club, was for the purpose of drawing up resolutions which were subsequently offered by ex-Judge Emott, and were advocated by Parke Godwin, James C. Carter, Jackson S. Schultz, and the mover, Mr. Emott, in brief speeches of vigor and directness, and finally were enthusiastically and unanimously adopted. Not a voice was raised against the spirit of the resolutions, which are in

full as follows:

The Union League Club, claiming to represent, and believing that they truly express, the sentiments of the Republican voters of the City of New-York, declare as follows:

First: That in view of the recent and repeated expressives of corrustion and fraud in the administra-

of the Republican voters of the City of New-York, declare as follows:

First: That in view of the recent and repeated exposures of corruption and fraud in the administration of public affairs, the welfare of the Republican party, as well as of the country, demands a searching and thorough investigation of the condition and conduct of every branch of the public service, to the end that all corrupt practices may be brought to light, and that all who have abused and betrayed their public trusts, whatever may be their station, may be exposed and punished.

Second: That the exclusive management and control of the local afters of the party in the State, and particularly in the City of New-York, by an organized machinery of office-holders, which suppresses and ignores the real voice of the voters of the party, is an intolerable grievance to which we refuse any longer to submit.

Third: That we demand that the independent and disinterested Republicans of the city and State shall be fairly represented in the selection of delegates about to be chosen to the State and National Conventions, which are charged with the great duty of naming the candidates of the party for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Fourth: That the purpose which has been openly avowed and threatened to be put in practical operation of sending to the National Convention at Cincinnati a delegation from the State of New-York, made up at a State Convention, and pledged or committed beforehand to the support of particular candidates, is a gross violation of the first principles of republican institutions, and an outrage upon the rights and wishes of the great majority of the party. We insist that the representation of the State of New-York in that Convention shall be committed to a delegation wholly unpacked and unpledged, who shall be untrammeled and free to choose from among all the candidates that may be brought before the Convention, and unless this can be conceded to us, we refuse to be bound by its action.

Fifth: Tha who is above any suspicion or sympathy or association with those who have been guilty of these abuses, and whose name and career shall be in themselves a guarantee of a complete renovation of the public service, of a thorough purging of official abuses, and of an administration of the Government upon principles of honesty, economy, intelligence, and lidelity to public trusts. In our judgment, and, we believe, in that of all unbiased and reflecting men, the exigencies of the party as well as the country at this time demand a fresident who shall be deservedly recognized as a Reformer as well as a Republican.

The resolutions will be printed in the form of a memorial, and the signatures of members of the Club and of the Republican voters of this city who desire to sign them will be appended, a motion to that effect being offered and adopted by the Club.

The report of a special committee appointed to ture and embodying a plan for the equalization of taxes was read and referred to the Committee on Political Reform.

A NEW MOVEMENT. CONSULTATIONS TO PROMOTE POLITICAL SCIENCE

AND REFORM-POSSIBILITY THAT A NEW ORGAN-IZATION WILL BE FORMED FOR THE PURPOSE-NO HOSTILITY TO THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB. The rumor that a movement has been set on

ot by ex-Judge Emott, Joseph H. Choate, and other Republicans, to establish a political club hostile to the interests of the Union League Club, is disavowed by these gentlemen. Ex-Judge Emott, in conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday said that the object of the meeting of a few gentlemen at the Delmonico parlors on Wednesday evening hadfuo connection with any social club movement or with any plan to dismember the Union League Club. Those present were men who are interested in political reform, and if they formed a society-an idea which had not yet taken definite form-is mid be in the interest of political and economical science, and for no social purpose. Those present who were members of the Union League Club, he had reason to believe, had no hostility to that organization. The meeting was in no sense that of a dissatisfied clique or set of the Union League. He thought that at the evening meeting of the Club reform resolutions would be adopted entirely agreeing with the views of the Reform Republicans.

Joseph H. Choate said the construction which had been placed upon the intentions and temper of the genthought sev rai of those present were not members of the Union League Club.

Jackson S. Schultz said the meeting was called to ad vance the interests of a certain Presidential candidate by men interested in honest government and revenue without any reterence to the Union League Club. Major Bundy, editor of The Evening Mail, said it was not

hat there was a lack of harmony among the members of the Union League Club. The club had not been so harmonious and prosperous at any time since the panie-which affected all social clubs-as it is at Since January applications for admission had been unusually numerous, and 28 new mem-bers were admitted at one meeting. He had taken no part in the meeting at Delmontoo's, but was very een. fident that Joseph H. Choate would not lend his influence to any movement hostile to the Union League Club. He was, to be sure, hostile to the Grant Administration, and a strong Reform Republican, but the Club had honored no man more than him, and during the Louisiana troubles, when the action of the Administration was up for consideration, the resolutions offered by the majority were even stronger than those offered by the minority, which was supposed to represent offered by the minority, which was supposed to represent the wishes of such men as Mr. Choate. There were in the club several men interested in revenue and civil service reform, and to some extent in free trade. About six months ago David A. Wells, called a meeting of such gentlemen at the residence of Mr. Holland on Fifth-ave. Among those present were Mr. Wells, George Walker, Charles Nordhoff, Dr. Hammond, and Major Bundy. Dr. Itammond was appointed the chairman of a committee which was to make arrangements for the organization of a club, whose purposes should be political room and the advancement of political science. It was intended to form the club somewhat after the model of the Century Club, and to pay little attention to social objets. Its members were to be taken about equally from the Maniattan, Century, and Union Long e clubs. It was thought about 100 men prominent in political science and reform would become seitre members, such men as David A. Wells, Heary Watterson, Marrat Halstead, and Emmel Bowles. The principal object was to make a headquarters for the publication of advanced thought in political science, much after the manner of the English Coblen Club. It was also to act as an educator for young men in the principles of honest government, it was not case was to make the publication of advanced thought in political science, much after the manner of the English Coblen Club. It was also to act as an educator for young men in the principles of honest government, it was not case was to those the publication of the English Coblen Club. It was also to act as an educator for young men in the principles of honest government, it was not case and educator for young men in the principles of honest government, it was not case and educator for young men in the principles of honest government. the wishes of such men as Mr. Choate. There were in men in the principles of honest covernment. It was not designed to work through or in any particular party, nor in any way to take the place of the Union League Club. Major Bundy could not say if the meeting at Delmonico's was a part of the same movement, but supposed there existed a similarity of purpose.

mony of this clerk is not made public, but it is learned that he has thus far denied the statement made by Mr.

Henry Clews was called by Mr. Vanderpoel, and tes-tified in direct examination that he was a director of the Company from May, 1872, until May, 1873, and that, during that time, he did not know of the checks for \$750,000, or that money was used at Wasnington to se-cure the subsidy. On being cross-examined by Mr. Fal-lerton, he repeatedly refused to answer questions as they were asked. He admitted that he had given a letter to Mr. Cheever introducing him to Mr. Stockwell at Wash-ington; but when asked if he recommended Mr. Cheever to be employed to secure the subsidy, or if he was aware that Mr. Cheever secisted Stockwell in the work, he The friends of S. P. Brown, who have been about the